

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-11 (Canceled).

Claim 12 (New): An integral polyurethane foam made by the process of reacting

(a) a polyisocyanate prepolymer with

(b) a polyether polyol mixture comprising the constituents

(b1) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a bifunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and

(b2) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a trifunctional or tetrafunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and

(c) chain extenders.

Claim 13 (New): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 1, wherein the constituents are used in the following amounts:

(b1) in an amount of from 15 to 80% by weight,

(b2) in an amount of from 1 to 30% by weight and

(c) in an amount of from 5 to 20% by weight,

based on the total weight of the components (b) and (c).

Claim 14 (New): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein the constituents (b1) and (b2) have an ethylene oxide content of from 60 to 85% by weight.

Claim 15 (New): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12 which is an integral flexible foam based on polyurethanes and having a Shore hardness in the range 20-90 A, a tensile strength of up to 20 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, an elongation of up to 800% and a tear propagation resistance up to 45 N/mm.

Claim 16 (New): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12, wherein the integral polyurethane foam comprises sheet silicates.

Claim 17 (New): The integral polyurethane foam according to claim 16, wherein the sheet silicates are exfoliated.

Claim 18 (New): A process for producing integral polyurethane foams by reacting

(a) a polyisocyanate prepolymer with

(b) a polyol mixture comprising the constituents

(b1) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a bifunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene - oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and

(b2) a polyether polyol prepared by alkoxylation of a trifunctional or tetrafunctional starter molecule by means of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, with

the ethylene oxide content being more than 50% by weight, based on 100 percent by weight of alkylene oxides and starter molecule, and at least 5% of the ethylene oxide being present as an EO end cap, and

(c) chain extenders.

Claim 19 (New): An outer shoe sole having a density of from 800 to 1200 g/l and comprising an integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12.

Claim 20 (New): A middle shoe sole having a density of from 250 to 600 g/l and comprising an integral polyurethane foam according to claim 12.

Claim 21 (New): A method of producing swelling-resistant shoe soles which display swelling of less than 12% in accordance with EN 344-1 clause 4.8.9 by using an outer shoe sole according to claim 19.

Claim 22 (New): A method of producing swelling-resistant and hydrolysis-stable shoe soles which conform to the standard EN 344-1 clauses 4.8.9. and 4.8.6 by using an outer shoe sole according to claim 19.

Claim 23 (New): A method of producing swelling-resistant shoe soles which display swelling of less than 12% in accordance with EN 344-1 clause 4.8.9. by using a middle shoe sole according to claim 20.

Claim 24 (New): A method of producing swelling-resistant and hydrolysis-stable shoe soles which conform to the standard EN 344-1 clauses 4.8.9. and 4.8.6 by using a middle shoe sole according to claim 20.